

DEFENSE IN THE
DIETRICH CASE
Postmaster Fisher Denies
Hahn's Story.
DEPUTY ALSO TESTIFIES
DISTRICT ATTORNEY SUMMERS
YET TO BE HEARD.

Washington, March 12.—Jacob Fisher, the present postmaster at Hastings, Neb., resumed his statement today before the special senate committee appointed to investigate the charges against Senator Dietrich. Senator Spooner asked him to state whether he was acquainted with Hahn, and whether he was friendly; that previous to that time Hahn made daily visits to his (Fisher's) place of business, but that these visits stopped when he received news of his appointment. He did not recall any visit by Hahn on April 23, and he was sure that under the circumstances that he would not have asked Hahn what he thought of his (Fisher's) appointment as his (Hahn's) successor as Hahn testified.

"That statement of absolutely deny," said the witness. He also said that he had not asked Hahn what the office paid and fully contradicted Hahn's statement that he had been asked to consult a lawyer for him to ascertain whether he would have to pay a note he might give to Dietrich to secure the appointment.

"I never asked him," he said, "and no note was given."

Denied Hahn's Story.

Edwin C. Francis, deputy postmaster at Hastings under Fisher, was the next witness. Replying to questions by Mr. Platt, he said that he had agreed to pay half the rental of the back room of the Dietrich building, and had done so for five months, the amount being \$40. The arrangement was that he would have half of any proceeds derived from the room. They had made an effort to rent the room to the Western Union Telegraph company but had failed. He said these arrangements on account of the room had nothing to do with his salary. He contradicted the statement of Mr. Hahn that he had assented to a statement that he (Francis) had paid \$100 to Mr. Dietrich, or that he had paid Hahn that Fisher had paid \$200 to Mr. Dietrich.

Talk With U. S. Attorney.

Mr. Francis testified that he had had a conversation with District Attorney Summers relative to testifying before the grand jury in the case of Dietrich. Mr. Beatty then asked for the particulars of that conversation, but before he could reply Mr. Hoar interposed with an inquiry as to the purpose of the examination.

"We want," Mr. Beatty replied, "to show the pressure that the district attorney puts upon witnesses in these cases; that he told the witness that if he did not testify he was himself liable to prosecution and imprisonment."

Mr. Hoar suggested that such a line of inquiry would broaden the inquiry to an undesirable extent and after consultation with Senator Dietrich the attorney temporarily withdrew the question.

Money Arrangements.

Hardy Gregory, a postoffice inspector, testified to conversations he said he had had with Fisher and Francis relative to money paid to Dietrich on account of the back room furnished off from the postoffice. Fisher's statement, he said, was that the original lease was to be knocked in the head because of the reduction of the rent from \$1,500 to \$1,200; that Dietrich said he (Fisher) and the citizens of the place should take the fixtures of the G. A. R. post office, but that Gregory did not believe he would not ask the people but would do so himself. After this Dietrich told Fisher that when he went to Washington he would secure the postoffice appointment as postmaster, although it was understood the appointment was in no way dependent upon "the payment of the fixtures. The witness also said that Fisher and Francis told him about the rental of the back room, but their statements, as related by Gregory, did not correspond to their statements to the committee. He said that Francis had told him that Fisher, in returning the money paid for the room, had said that Dietrich had refunded the money, saying that there had been some comment about the transaction and he did not want to continue the payment. These conversations, Gregory said, occurred at Omaha, at the time the grand jury investigation into the Dietrich case.

Dietrich Asks Questions.

Sensor Dietrich elicited statements from the witnesses that a voucher which he carried to Hastings was for payment for certain fixtures, and also

PERMANENCE OF CURE

The Chief Merit.

Many so-called pile remedies will afford the user slight temporary relief, and the majority of sufferers do not expect more than this. Women especially, after having been cured by the remedy recommended for the cure of Piles, have come to the conclusion, that there is no cure except by an operation. This is a mistake, and is due to the fact that the cure of the shock to the delicate nervous system, of women, and many of those afflicted, have resigned themselves to the situation with never a thought that there is any help in sight for them.

We invite the attention of all such to the experience of the lady whose address is given below.

"I feel it my duty to recommend the Pyramid Pile Cure, for after suffering for years with a most distressing form of Piles, I am entirely cured, thanks to this remedy. Any one doubting this can write to Margaret Brady, 166 Whitman St., Cleveland, Ohio."

Ten months later she writes: "I am glad to say that I am still perfectly free from Piles, and have not had the slightest trouble since I first used your Piles. I am well known in Cleveland and have advertised Pyramid Pile Cure extensively here. I take pleasure in doing so as it has saved me from an operation, which I always dreaded, and you are assured the remedy can have no firmer advocate than I."

Testimony like this should convince the most skeptical, that Pyramid Pile Cure not only cures, but cures to stay. It is in the form of a suppository, can be applied in the privacy of the home, directly to the parts affected, and does its work quickly and painlessly.

Druggists sell this famous remedy for fifty cents a package, and we urge all sufferers to buy a package now and give it a trial tonight. Accept no substitutes.

Write Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for their little book on the cause and cure of Piles, which is sent free for the asking.

for the payment of the transfer of the postoffice. The bids for the removal came through the former postmaster, Mr. Hahn. Mr. Dietrich endeavored at this time to bring out from the witness that there was an extortionate price attached to the removal of the office, it was regular, having had the sanction of the postoffice department. Senator Hoar suggested that this was wholly a matter with the postoffice department and ruled that the matter was not relevant until this afternoon.

William M. Dutton of Hastings related how the arrangement with the G. A. R. post had been made by which it was agreed that Dietrich should pay the post \$500 for the fixtures. The contract was entered into while Dietrich was governor and before his election as senator.

Dietrich had told him a few days after his election as governor that he intended to recommend Fisher as postmaster. It being generally understood that the governor's recommendation would be accepted.

The Furniture Deal.

The witness closed the deal between Dietrich and the G. A. R. post regarding the fixtures and furniture for \$500. He then told of a conversation had with Senator Dietrich regarding the renting of his building for postoffice purposes, the senator insisting that he could not get rent enough for his building. Senator Dietrich, however, said that at that time Dutton that he thought Fisher should take the fixtures off his hands, but "I am not a commissioned man to make any proposition to Fisher, and there was no money consideration mentioned for the fixtures. Dietrich said that he had recommended Fisher for postmaster a week after his election as governor," said Dutton. Charles Emory Smith, then postmaster at Hastings, said that he had recommended Fisher for postmaster in 1900, had recommended that the postoffice be changed and better quarters secured.

Evidence of a Relative.

John Slaker, cashier of the German National bank of Hastings, and brother-in-law of Senator Dietrich, testified regarding the transfer of the fixtures, and about the property being in the hands of Dietrich. He said that Senator Dietrich was a man of considerable property and good standing in the community. On examination by Mr. Platt, he said that he was to collect \$1,200 from the government for the postoffice and \$300 a year from Jacob Fisher.

On the 20th of January, Monday, at 2 o'clock.

KUROPATKIN IS
RUSSIA'S HOPE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Madame Sidorski was injured by fragments of the shell and a girl named Waleritsch was wounded and died soon afterwards in a hospital.

On the 12th of March, several Russian soldiers were killed and several Chinese were wounded. General Stoezel, the commander of the Russian troops at Port Arthur, and his wife, who had been in the city since the Japanese attack, were killed by a shell from a battery, were peppered by splinters from a shell but sustained no injuries.

On the 12th of March, Lieutenant Wachtin and one soldier were wounded. Two sentries on Electric cliff were wounded. A Japanese ironclad was struck by a Russian shell and slowly withdrew.

The bombardment, which was severe, only ceased at 12:45 in the afternoon.

THE POPULAR HERO.

Admiral Makaroff's Name on Every Russian Tongue.

St. Petersburg, March 12.—Admiral Makaroff's name is on every lip in St. Petersburg today. He is the hero of the hour. The details of Thursday's fighting in Port Arthur, which did not become public until this morning, when eager crowds, unmindful of the heavy snowfall, gathered about Viceroy Alexander's bulletins, which were posted every corner. The sorrow over the loss of the Russian torpedo boat destroyer was swallowed up by the admiration caused by the daring exploits of the Russian naval commander-in-chief in going personally to her rescue.

There is a deep seated conviction that if Admiral Makaroff were to be killed, the change of sea tactics. Admiral Makaroff will make the fleet at Port Arthur an aggressive force. He enjoys the reputation throughout the length and breadth of the empire of being a dashing officer who delights in brilliant achievements, and his action of Thursday added to his laurels. He is a bold and fearless fighter who loves to take the chances of war.

Armor His Aversion.

His ideas run counter to those generally accepted by naval experts and strategists. One of his aversions is armor. The admiral is ever outspoken in his criticism of the heavy battleship, which he has always considered placed too many eggs in a single basket, and shows his partiality for a fleet composed of a large number of swift, unarmored cruisers, armed with heavy guns and aided by an unlimited number of torpedo boats. The protected cruiser Novik, to which he transferred his flag in the Russian navy, is practically without armor protection.

"Cossack of the Sea."

Admiral Makaroff's predilection for swift ships has earned him the sobriquet of the "Cossack of the Sea." He is not likely to give the enemy much rest while any of his cruisers or torpedo boats remain afloat. Something like a night torpedo boat attack on the enemy's base behind the Elliot Islands, for instance, would be such a thing as the admiral would undertake. He began his career with several gallant exploits during the Russo-Japanese war while commanding a steamer which he had rigged up as a torpedo boat and played havoc with the enemy's flotilla in the Black sea and the Danube.

Prince Asierine Kravcevitich, brother of the king of Serbia, is leaving today for the far east.

The Ladies' club of Vladivostok has undertaken to make thousands of sandbags for fortification purposes.

RETZEVAN FLOATED.

Big Battleship Safe From Further Attacks.

Chefoo, March 12.—The British collier Foxton Hall, which had been detained at Port Arthur since the first attack made by the Japanese, has just arrived here. The Japanese had been ordered the navy department the use of the naval hospital at Yokohama for the treatment of sick and wounded sailors. Vice Admiral Yamamoto, minister of the navy, gratefully accepted the offer on behalf of Japan.

File It—Record It—

We will do the rest—the record don't come off till he pays.

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WHOLE MATTER
IS EXPLAINED

Senator McLaurin Explodes a Newspaper Story.

HOUSE APPOINTS COMMITTEE

SALT LAKE MADE A PORT OF DELIVERY.

Washington, March 12.—In the senate today Mr. McLaurin of Mississippi told the floor to make a personal explanation regarding a newspaper paragraph, saying that authorities of Indiana, Miss., are engaged in arresting people for selling photographs of President Roosevelt and Booker T. Washington.

Ordinarily, said Mr. McLaurin, a story of this character may not be worth attention, but under the circumstances he felt that he should refer to it for the purpose of refuting it, as it is entirely without foundation. Mr. McLaurin said that the paragraph had grown out of a statement made in a newspaper letter written by A. J. Paxton, an attorney of Leelan, Miss., who told of the arrest at that point of three men who he said were engaged in selling pictures of the president and Mr. Washington seated at the table together and also pictures of obscene character. These pictures, he said, appealed strongly to race prejudice and had been sold to a large number of people.

Similar arrests also, Mr. McLaurin said, had been made in Indiana, and it was found upon the hearing of the case that the pictures were entirely untrue. He said that he was engaged in publishing the pictures in question because many agents out in the interest of these works.

For Selling Lewd Pictures.

The men were tried and some of them sent out of the country, and Mr. McLaurin expressed surprise that any community should have permitted them to be tried. He said the penalty imposed by the law was too severe, and expressed the opinion that the death penalty would not be too severe. He added that the arrests were not because of the pictures, but because they were selling lewd pictures.

The following bills were passed:

Providing for the establishment of a light and fog signal station at the entrance of Bellingham bay, Washington.

Authorizing the secretary of war to accept from the citizens of Missoula, Mont., lands for the enlargement of the military reservation at that point.

Authorizing the secretary of war to accept from the citizens of Sherman, Wyo., at a cost of \$100,000.

The bill making appropriation for fortifications was then taken up.

All the committee amendments except one for the purchase of a submarine were adopted by a large majority.

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HOUSE APPOINTS COMMITTEE

SALT LAKE MADE A PORT OF DELIVERY.

Washington, March 12.—The second annual report of the United States Steel corporation, dated March 1, issued today, shows the net earnings for the year, after deducting expenditures for maintenance and interest on bonds and fixed charges of subsidiary companies were \$109,177,152, compared with \$133,298,753 in 1902.

There was charged off last year for depreciation in inventory valuation and for the adjustment of sundry accounts \$2,573,471. The net profit was charged off to this account.

Dividends on the preferred stock in 1903 amounted to \$39,044,175, as against \$35,127,017 in 1902.

Undivided profits for 1903, \$12,204,916, as against \$14,263,655.

Payments for account of common dividend in 1903 were \$17,707,562, compared with \$20,332,690 in 1902. It is declared that the physical condition of the property has been not only fully maintained, but greatly improved and strengthened by these extensive outlays.

CONVERSION PLAN.

Regarding the preferred stock conversion plan the report says:

Up to Dec. 31, 1903, there had been issued and outstanding United States Steel corporation ten percent bonds, dated April 1, 1903, for the aggregate principal sum of \$162,500,000.

These bonds were issued in payment of 1,500,000 shares of preferred stock at par, as well as in consideration of \$1,777,000 cash received from J. P. Morgan & Co. for the same bonds.

On Dec. 31, 1903, the aggregate principal sum of \$162,500,000 was reduced to \$158,000,000 by the payment of \$4,500,000 cash received under the contract of April 1, 1902, approved by the stockholders in special meeting and thereafter sustained by the courts.

BONDS ISSUED.

"Since January, 1904, and up to the date of the writing of this report, there have been received from J. P. Morgan & Co. \$3,825,000 additional on account of the conversion of the bonds into common stock, and there have been issued additional bonds of a par value of \$3,825,000, making at this date, March 1, 1904, a total issue of bonds for the aggregate principal sum of \$161,825,000. This corporation has received from J. P. Morgan & Co. for the syndicate \$11,000,000 cash and has delivered \$8,000,000 in bonds, leaving \$3,000,000 cash to be received and \$12,000,000 bonds to be delivered."

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

In the report of general comment, Chairman E. H. Gary and President W. D. Corey say:

"During the year general trade conditions maintained a high level, and the business of the subsidiary companies, in common with the business of all others, suffered by reason of the falling off in orders. So serious was the situation to the directors that there was likely to be a large diminution in the net profits to be realized by way of dividends from the common stock of this corporation, and after for this same reason a suspension of payment of dividends on the stock. In the determination of these questions the directors gave careful consideration to all the facts and circumstances bearing upon the situation, and due regard to the relative rights and claims of all who are interested in the continued and permanent success of the corporation, and the advancement of its business."

"On Dec. 31, 1903, the tonnage of unfinished goods on hand was \$2,515,175, in comparison with a tonnage of \$3,471,253 at the corresponding date in the previous year."

SMOOTH'S TORNEYS TAKE
MR. CRITCHLOW BY THE HAND

(Continued from Page 1.)

W. W. Ritter, James Sharp, William H. King, S. F. Richards and James M. Tanner, Mr. Richards was in attendance at the hearing as counsel for the defendant.

Mr. Van Cotte asked the witness what information he had as to the existence of such a committee, and said he knew of no such committee. He said that he had been a member of the committee of the legislature in 1902, and that he had been a member of the committee of the legislature in 1903, and that he had been a member of the committee of the legislature in 1904, and that he had been a member of the committee of the legislature in 1905, and that he had been a member of the committee of the legislature in 1906, and that he had been a member of the committee of the legislature in 1907, and that he had been a member of the committee of the legislature in 1908, and that he had been a member of the committee of the legislature in 1909, and that he had been a member of the committee of the legislature in 1910, and that he had been a member of the committee of the legislature in 1911, and that he had been a member of the committee of the legislature in 1912, and that he had been a member of the committee of the legislature in 1913, and that he had been a member of the committee of the legislature in 1914, and that he had been 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